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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

94014

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

DATE: 25X1X

SUBJECT Industries in Land and Province of Saxony

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SUPPLEMENT

1. Sächsische Webstuhlfabrik in Chemnitz: Manufacturers of power looms. The factory incurred no bomb damage, but was dismantled. At present the plant has 100 machine tools and employs 400 workers. Construction of spare parts and repair work are being carried out; as for new machines, only models are being assembled.
2. Firma Bernhardi in Leisnig: Manufacturers of textile machinery, mainly spinning equipment. Four hundred workers are employed; about 100 lathes have been taken over by the Russians. All new machines built are used for reparations and export.
3. Wurth & Liebig in Leipzig: Manufacturers of freight and passenger elevators. The plant has been 70% dismantled; three hundred workers are employed. Production consists exclusively of reparations goods.
4. Schelter & Giesecke in Leipzig: Manufacturers of book-printing machinery. This firm is under trusteeship; ninety per cent of the plant was bombed out, 400 workers are employed at present. The plant was reconstructed with the help of the Russians and produces exclusively for reparations.
5. Sächsische Cartonwagen-Maschinenfabrik AG (SCAMAG) in Dresden:
Manufacturers of paper-box machinery. The factory was two-thirds destroyed. Employs present 400 persons in the production of reparations goods. It is state-owned; however, no production for civilian consumption is anticipated before 1948. The following orders are at present being filled for the Russians:
 - 17 punch-printing machines
 - 10 rapid punch-plate for grooving and slotting
 - 12 automatic machines for round boxes
 - 10 machines for pressing out egg-packing cardboards
6. Firma Müller & Montag in Leipzig: Manufacturers of milling machines and lathes. The factory operated with its normal working complement of 300. Eighty per cent of present production goes into reparations, leaving twenty per cent for civilian consumption. According to latest information from the Chamber of Commerce, however, future production will be used for interzonal trade. The factory has been switched from List A to List B.

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7. Firma Max Losch in Dresden: State-owned manufacturers of special machinery for chocolate, cookie, and candy industries. The factory was largely bombed out, nevertheless 300 persons are now employed. The factory was contractor to Telefunken during the war. Now all production is used for reparations. Contracts for reparations goods are about to expire and in the future it is expected that production will be used for export and interzonal trade. Once its sources of supply are assured, the factory will operate two shifts.
8. Firma Bernhard Glöck in Chemnitz: Manufacturers of machine tools. The factory was eighty per cent bombed out, employs 250 workers and has supplied up to recently only reparations goods. Now the plant has been released for export trade production. It is on List C. The monthly output comes to about fifteen to twenty heavy lathes.
9. Arduann Kirchheis in Aue/Sachsen: Manufacturers of plate metal processing machines. The plant came out of the war completely intact and was taken over by the Russians. Its prewar working complement was 900; now 1,100. This factory produces exclusively reparations material, mainly machines for the manufacture of tin cans.
10. Ernst Kirchner in Leipzig: Manufacturers of machine tools. The plant was bombed out, dismantled, and now has only 400 workers, as contrasted to its former working complement of 1,600. So far, all production was used for reparations.
11. Arno Krebs in Leipzig: Manufacturers of machine tools, particularly milling machines. At present there are 100 employees rebuilding the plant.
12. Wanderer Werke in Chemnitz: Manufacturers of milling machines, bicycles, and office machines. The factory has been dismantled. Formerly, it employed 3,000 workers; now only 170. Seventy-five percent of output goes into reparations and twenty-five per cent into domestic consumption.
13. Clemens Müller in Dresden: Manufacturers of sewing and office machines. The plant incurred slight bomb damage and subsequently was dismantled. The former working complement was 800 to 900; the present, 300. Production is exclusively for reparations.
14. Edward Lingel Schuhfabrik AG in Erfurt: Shoe factory. Seven hundred and twenty machines were dismantled and removed. At present 260 workers are employed. Production has reached 800 pairs of shoes a day, mainly black oxfords. Ninety per cent of production goes into reparations or is requisitioned by a Russian trading company.
15. Friedrich Prast in Weissenfels: Shoe factory. The plant is intact, employs 200 workers, and turns out 450 pairs of shoes daily.
16. Vismant-Werke Siegmund-Schönau in Chemnitz: Manufacturers of motorcycles and power looms. This factory, a Soviet AG under a Soviet director general, employs 800 workers (formerly 1,200). Production is hampered by a shortage of tires and ballbearings.

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